

RODER, Ivan; POROSZLAY, Borbala

Testing mechanical damages on cotton fibers. Magy textil
16 no. 2:49-54 F '64.

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet.

RELAT'K N, M. I., in:

Irrigation system for sugar beets in the steppe zone
Kuybyshev Province. Gidr. i mel. 16 no. 11:3-7 N '64
(MIF. 18:)

1. Kuybyshevskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opyt'naya stantsiya.

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Soil Science. Tillage. Improvement. Erosion. J
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.3 1959, No.10706
 AUTHOR : Korchagin, V. A. Porot'kin, Ye. I.
 INST. : Kuybyshev State Experiment Station
 TITLE : Results of Experiments on the Study of New Methods
 of Soil Tillage.
 ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Kuybyshevsk. (Buzenchursk.)
 gos. s.-kh. opyt. st., 1957, 1, 3-11
 ABSTRACT : Deep subsurface tillage (without inversion) of bare fallow at Kuybyshev Station secured better absorption of autumn-winter precipitation, promoted destruction of weeds and increased the yield of rye grain in comparison with the usual lowing of bare fallow. The full subsurface tillage (without inversion) increased the yield of grain crops by 1-3.5 centners/ha but on weed contaminated plants, it promoted a still greater contamination of the

CARD: 1/2

36

POROTNIKOV, A. A., KOSTYLEV, A. M., PELEVIN, V. N. (Moscow)

"On Some Equipment for High Temperature Plasma Studies and Some Experimental Data Concerning Magnetohydrodynamic Phenomena."

report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb 1960.

L 15726-63

EPR/ENT(1)/EWG(k)/EEC(b)-2/ES(w)-2/BDS AFFTC/ASD/AFWL/

ESD-3/IJP(C)/SSD PB-4/Pz-4/PI-4/PO-4/Pab-4 WM/AT

ACCESSION NR: AR3002665

S/0124/63/000/005/B017/B018

SOURCE: Rzh. Mekhanika, Abs. 5B86

AUTHOR: Kostylev, A.M.; Porotnikov, A. A.

TITLE: Plasma jet experiments in a magnetic field

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. magnitn. gidrodinamiki i dinamiki plazmy. v. 2. Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1962, 477-488

TOPIC TAGS: plasmatron, jet, magnetic field, high temperature, Gvozdozer formula, plasma arc, magnetic probe

TRANSLATION: Plasmatron experiments are described. To attain high plasma temperatures, an arc discharge was used in which the diameter of the arc channel is limited by a special diaphragm with external or internal cooling by gas or liquid. The work was carried out on two devices. In one, with a power of 115 kw, the density of the current was 7100 amp/cm², the intensity of the electric field was 115 volts/cm, the arc length 30-105 mm. In the other device, with a power of 4000 kv, the current density reached 74000 amp/cm², the field 500 volts/cm, the

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ACCESSION NR: AR3002665

power per unit volume 37000 kilowatt/cm³. The temperature was estimated through the electroconductivity according to the formula of Gvozdover. Averaging along the diameter, the temperature proved to be equal to 28000°, maximal temperature on the axis of the arc was 35000° (in both devices). The conductivity was 10¹⁴ CGSE units. The speed of the streamline flow of the plasma jet was several kilometers per second (in the lower power device it was 4 km/sec and in the more powerful one, 5-6 km/sec). The duration of streamline flow was of the order of several minutes.

For the stabilization of the jet axis, an external magnetic field was used. The solenoid encircled the channel and the field was directed along the arc channel axis. During the overlapping of the plasma jet by the longitudinal field up to 300 gauss and during a simultaneous passage along the jet of current the jet was fixed at the axis.

An explanation of this phenomenon is given. Experiments were performed with respect to displacement of the perpendicular magnetic field of the plasma jet. The component of the magnetic field generated by the plasma was measured. A compensated magnetic probe was used for this. Yu. R.

DATE ACQ: 14Jun63

SUB CODE: PH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

IZOITKO, V.M.; POROTOV, G.S.

Intrusive rocks in the Sarbay deposit. Zap. LGI 47 no.2:114-
121 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

BURTSEVA, Z.A.; POROTOVA, G.A.

New data on alkali intrusions in the Turiy Peninsula. *Nat. po*
geol. i pol. iskop. Sev.-Zap. RSFSR no.3:143-148 '62.
(MIRA 17:12)

TSIRUL'NIKOVA, I.Ya.; SHUSTOVA, L.Ye.; POROTOVA, G.A.

Deep-seated formations in the Pechenga structural zone
according to geophysical data. Zap. LGI 46 no.2:14-16
(MIRA 17:6)
'63.

POROTOVA, G.A.; SIPAKOVA, M.S.

Geological interpretation of the deep magnetic anomalies
of the Kola Peninsula. Zap. LGI 46 no.2:80-86 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

LEYKIN, Abram Yefimovich; POROTSKIY, Efroim Solomonovich; RODIN,
Boris Iosifovich; SAMOKHOTSKIY, A.I., inzh., retsenzent;
ZOL'NIKOVA, N.K., inzh., retsenzent; ROMADIN, K.P.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Aircraft materials] Aviatsionnoe materialovedenie. Mo-
skva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 458 p. (MIRA 17:12)

6(4)

AUTHORS:

Leonova, Z. M., Pass, M. I.,
Porotskiy, F. Ya., Solov'yev, G. F.

SOV/108-13-11-6/15

TITLE:

Experience When Using Strong Oscillator Tubes in Impulse
Operation (Opyt ispol'zovaniya moshchnykh generatornykh lamp
v impul'snom rezhime)

PERIODICAL:

Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 11, pp 39-43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The possibility of using strong oscillator tubes with active cathode, which are intended to be used for continuous operation, are investigated in pulsed apparatus. The preliminary tests, which were carried out by B. I. Polyakov, B. T. Zarubin, B. M. Gutner and K. N. Bulychev, gave positive results. On the strength of these results investigations of these tubes were carried out on a larger scale from 1955 to 1956. Work was carried out in two directions: 1) Testing of the tubes in static operation for the purpose of obtaining the entire family of static characteristics necessary for calculating the impulse-operation of the generator. 2) Control of dynamical operation for the purpose of checking the working of tubes in pulsed

Card 1/3

Experience When Using Strong Oscillator Tubes in
Impulse Operation

SOV/108-13-11-6/15

operation and especially in ultrashortwave generator circuits to be used in practice. Possibilities of extending the frequency range and of considerably increasing the impulse power output are pointed out. The results obtained by investigations are discussed. The tests carried out showed that it is possible to use strong oscillator tubes for continuous work at low frequencies. The output values in the pulse obtained surpassed the nominal ones by a multiple (in the case of continuous operation). On the basis of the results obtained it may be concluded that it is possible to use strong oscillator tubes with thoriated cathodes in pulse generators at frequencies of 100 to 150 megacycles.

Z. I. Model', G. M. Drabkin, Z. M. Lifshits, and G. M. Moskovskaya advised the authors. A. I. Mermonshteyn, Engineer, and A. Ye. Karpova, Engineer, took part in the experiments.

Card 2/3

Experience When Using Strong Oscillator Tubes in
Impulse Operation

SOV/108-13-11-6/15

There are 5 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: December 6, 1957

Card 3/3

POROTSKIY, Ye. M.

22505

Porotskiy, E. M. Issledovanie Vodouderzhivayushchey Sposobnosti
Tsementa. Trudy (Gos. Vsesoyuz Nauch - Issled. I I Proekt. In-T
Tsement Prom - Sti) VYP 10, 1949 S 3-59 Bibliogr S 57

Letopis

SO:

Letopis' No 30, 1949

GUDOVICH, L.A.; POROTSKIY, Ye.M.

Studying the properties of limestone-diatomaceous cement made with
unslaked lime. Soob.Sakhal.kompl.nauch.-issl.inst.AN SSSR. no.2:
62-78 '55. (MIRA 14:4)

(Cement)

GUDOVICH, L.A.; POROTSKIY, Ye. M.

Some data on the mechanical strength of superfinely ground
binding materials. Soob. Sakhal. kompl. nauch-issl. inst. AN
SSSR no.4:74-78 '56. (MIRA 11:5)
(Sakhalin--Adhesives)

POROTSKIY, YE.M.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and I-10
Their Applications - Silicates. Glass.
Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9055

Author : Gudovich, L.A., and Porotskiy, Ye.M.
Inst : Sakhalin Branch of the Academy of Sciences
USSR

Title : Investigation of the Properties of Limestone-
Diatomite Cement Prepared from Quicklime.

Orig Pub : Soobshch. Sakhalinsk. fil. AN SSSR, 1955,
No 2, 62-78

Abstract : Physicochemical and acoustic investigations
and mechanical tests on the properties of
Limestone-diatomite cement (LDC) have shown
that the utilization of quicklime in the
formulation of the cement leads to a con-
siderable decrease in the setting time and

Card 1/3

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and
Their Applications - Silicates. Glass.
Ceramics. Binders.

I-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9055

has an accelerating effect on the hardness of the cement compared to formulations in which limestone and pumice are used. The addition of alcoholic sulfite liquor (ASL) and of gypsum separately or, particularly, together considerably reduces the rate of hydration of the lime in the LDC. Gypsum and particularly ASL thin the cement paste and retard its setting, increasing the length of time during which the paste remains in a fluid state. The addition of gypsum markedly increases the compression strength of LDC as well as its modulus of rupture and its modulus of elasticity, especially during the initial hardening period;

Card 2/3

POROTSKIY, Yu.I., gornyy inzh. elektromekhanik

Improved blocking of the disconnecting switch and plug-type
clutch in the lead-in of the LGD-1 and LGD-2 cutter-loaders.
Ugol' 39 no.10:58 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. NIIOGR.

BREDIKHIN, A.N., prof.; POROTSKIY, Yu.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Mine lighting" by M.M. Fotiev, N.L. Sheviakov.
Reviewed by A.N. Bredikhin, IU.I. Porotskii. (MIRA 15:9)
Ugol' 37 no.9:61-62 S '62.

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy gornoy elektrotekhniki
Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta im. Vakhrusheva (for
Bredikhin).

(Fotiev, M.M.) (Mine lighting) (Sheviakov, N.L.)

POROTSKIY, Yu. I.

At the Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute in Artem-Sergeyev, from April 1939 to April 1947, the following dissertations were defended in connection with attaining the scholarly degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences (specializing in mining electrical engineering: Yu. I. Porotskiy on 30 December 1946 defended his dissertation on the subject "An investigation of the problems of transmitting electric power in mines where the deposits are near the surface".

The official opponents of this dissertation were Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor P. P. Pirotskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent R. Ya. Nayerov, and Docent T. A. Zanzudanny.

A technical-economic analysis was made of two methods of transmitting power in underground mining, in the main shaft of the mine and through special drill holes. It was shown that the second method is superior when deposits are located up to 250 meters below the surface.

SO: Elektrichestvo [Electricity], No. 10, October 1947. Moscow.

RUMANIA / Soil Science. Genesis and Geography of Soils. J-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 34319.

Author : Porovat, M., Nicolaescu-Plopsor, C., Spirescu, M.
Inst : Rumanian Academy.
Title : Archeological Criteria for Establishment of Chronology in Paleo-Soil-Science.

Orig Pub: Commun. Acad. RPR, 1957, 7, No 3, 369-375.

Abstract: Morphology and conditions of stratification of ancient buried soils in Oltenia, in the vicinity of Plonitza, are described. The interred soil, revealed there during the excavation of a hillock, was attributed to the ancient black earth soils, formed - according to the authors - in the first period of the Bronze Age. Cited is

Card 1/2

POROVIK, E. S. (Kharkov)

"Galvanomagnetic Effect and Properties of Conduction Electrons in Metals," a paper submitted at the International Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomena, Sverdlovsk, 23-31 May 56.

POROVNE, I.

Feeding high-frequency equipment. p. 18. TELEKOMUNIKACJE, Vol. 4,
No. 3, July, 1955. Belgrad.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, Dec. 1955.

2

POROVSKIY, G. I.

Combined water in peat. G. I. Porovskiy, *Zh. Prikl. Khim.* 1939, No. 1, 28. *Chem. & Industry* 42, 640. The quantity of combined H_2O in peat can be detd. from the displacement of the vol.-temp. curves on freezing. This is not a const. value, for it depends on the moisture content of the peat; at the start, the quantity of combined H_2O increases with the moisture content, and then it begins to decrease. The combined H_2O freezes at a temp. appreciably lower than 0° . A. P. C.

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL INDEX

CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL INDEX

POROVSKIY, K.S.

USSR / Electricity

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9642

Author : Balygin, I.E., Porovskiy, K.S.

Inst : Not give

Title : Aging of Insulation of Ceramics at High Temperature.

Orig Pub : Zh. Tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 8, 1714-1722

Abstract : A study was made of the processes of irreversible time change of electric properties of insulation of ceramic insulating materials at constant voltage. Tests were made on "ultra-porcelain" (UF-46), "radio-porcelain," steatite, (B-17), and spinel (sh-15). It is shown that the "ultra-porcelain" can hardly be used at 380° even at an applied field intensity of 100 -- 200 volts/mm. In prolonged tests, there were noticed in the specimens formation of layers of greatly differing colors, this being due to the influence of the

Card : 1/3

USSR / Electricity

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9642

Abstract : electrolytic processes. A gradual destruction of silver electrodes and a certain deterioration of the dielectric properties (increase of $\tan \delta$ and reduction in resistance) were noted. A spectral analysis of various layers of the specimen disclosed and permitted a study of migration of metallic ions, entering into the composition of the ceramic and also of the ions of the silver electrode and of the ions of bismuth and lead, which are contained in the paste used to coat the electrodes, which pass through the entire thickness of the specimen from the anode to the cathode. The electrolytical processes in "radio-porcelain" are so intense at 380° , that prolonged and reliable operation of the specimens is hardly possible even at field intensities of tens of volts per millimeter. Specimens of steatite can be operated for a long time at 380° with an intensity of 0.4 kv/mm.

Card : 2/3

USSR / Electricity

Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9642

Abstract : Specimens made of spinel were subjected to aging at 280° to a lesser degree than all the other tested materials.. They can operate reliably for a long time at 380° at $U = 0.8$ kv/mm. The higher temperature indurance of steatite and spinel relative to the aging of insulation in prolonged action of dc voltage is due to the smaller contents of alkali-metal oxides. Being weakly attached to the ceramic, the alkali ions shift easily and cause a damage to the silver layer of the electrode and irreversible changes in the structure of the ceramic.

Card : 3/3

AUTHORS: Balygin, I. Ye., Porovskiy, K. S.

SOV/57-58-8-11/37

TITLE: On the Temperature Dependence of the Electric Strength of Fluoroplast (O temperaturnoy zavisimosti elektricheskoy prochnosti ftoroplasta)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1958²⁸ Nr 8, pp. 1679 - 1683 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Fluoroplast -4 (FP- 4) is a polymer of polytetra-fluoro ethylene ($CF_2 = CF_2$). In this paper data concerning the temperature dependence of the breakdown voltage in fluoroplast at a constant, at an alternating (50 c) and at a high-frequency voltage are given. Special electrodes mounted on holders of micalex (mikaleks) and a furnace for the electrodes was constructed for the experiments. As can be seen from the curves obtained the breakdown voltage of the film is hardly dependent upon temperature. When the number of layers in the film is increased the breakdown voltage also rises. This tends to show that the probability of a coincidence of the weak spots in the insulation is reduced when the layers are superimposed. The most pronounced drop of the breakdown voltage occurs

Card 1/3

On the Temperature Dependence of the Electric
Strength of Fluoroplast

SOV/57-58-8-11/37

above 200°C. This rule is only broken by the breakdown voltage $E_{\text{breakdown}} = f(t)$ of one single layer, as in this case the dependence is linear. Formulae permitting to compute the breakdown voltage in fluoroplast in the range from 25 - 300°C are presented. For the sake of comparison the experimental data are given. A limit of the breakdown voltage is reached with a number of 8-9 layers. Now the curves showing the function of the breakdown voltage versus the total thickness of the packet at the respective temperatures are given. It was found that fluoroplast films heated to 200°C and above are cracked in cooling down. The breakdown voltage is dependent upon the electrode surface S when the number of layers is small. In order to arrive at definite conceptions concerning this phenomenon films were disrupted with electrodes from aluminum foils, the films having a thickness of 7-8μ. It appeared that such a function $E_{\text{breakdown}} = f(s)$ actually exists. The breakdown voltage in fluoroplast decreases at high frequency. Breakdown experiments were conducted in various liquids. These experiments substantiated the assumptions

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On the Temperature Dependence of the Electric
Strength of Fluoroplast

SOV/57-58-6-11/37

concerning the development of breakdowns in the micro-fissures. When the number of layers is greater than three the breakdown voltage remains almost constant. The curves obtained show that the breakdown voltage is markedly dependent upon temperature at a constant voltage and at an alternating voltage of 50 c. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1957

Card 3/3

PROVSKII, K. S.

5
4E2C

15

Aging of ceramic insulation at high temperatures. I. E. Balysin and K. S. Porovskii. Soviet Phys. Tech. Phys. 1, 1603-6 (1967) (English translation); Zhur. Tekh. Fiz. 26, 1714-22 (1958).—Applied voltages cause migration of ions in samples of ultraporcelain, radioporcelain, steatite (B-17), and spinel (SH-15) heated to 380°. The migration leads to breakdown in the insulating properties and to the formation of colored layers. The colored stains contained high concns. of Na, Al, Bi, Si, Ag (from the electrodes) and Bi and Pb (from the electrode cement). The steatite and spinel were more stable at high temp. Photographs of typical stained samples are given.

O. H. Wheeler //

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POROVSKIY, K. S.

AUTHOR: BALYGIN, I.E., and POROVSKIY, K.S. PA - 2541
 TITLE: Influence of Electrode Constituent on Ceramic Dielectrics
 Isolation Ageing. (Vliyaniye metalli elektrodov na stareniye
 izolyatsii keramicheskikh dielektrikov, Russian)
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz, 1957, Vol 27, Nr 3, pp 513 - 515 (U.S.S.R.)
 Received: 4 / 1957 Reviewed: 5 / 1957
 ABSTRACT: A short report concerning the results of endurance tests of
 models of the ceramic mass KN-1 (consisting chiefly of
 Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 with small additions of BaO, CaO, SrO etc).
 and the static-mass STs-4 (chiefly of SiO_2 and MgO with small
 additions of BaO, Al_2O_3 , ZnO etc). The dielectric transmissi-
 vity at 1 MHz frequency is in the first case 7.2, in the second
 6.7. The tests were carried out at a temperature of from 390 -
 400° C. The electrodes were applied by burning in silver at
 800° C and Platinum at 900° C. In the case of most samples
 electrodes of different metals were applied. Results are
 shown in a table. It may be taken for granted that the main
 part of the aging of the insulation and the deterioration
 of its electric properties in the case of some ceramic in-
 sulators is due to silver penetrating into the thickness of
 the ceramic. In comparison platinum silver has a higher dif-
 fusion-rate with respect to some ceramic-sorts. The irrever-

Card 1/2

L 23800-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6007251

(A)

UR/0363/66/002/002/0275/0280

AUTHOR: Komissarova, L.N.; Po rovskiy, V.I.; Shaplygin, I.S. 26

ORG: Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov. Department of Chemistry
(Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Khimicheskij fakul'tet)

TITLE: Reaction of manganese and scandium oxides in air

TOPIC TAGS: manganese compound, scandium compound, chemical reaction

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v.2, no.2, 1966, 275-280

ABSTRACT: A table shows the composition of the samples investigated, the calcining temperature, and the calcining time. The mole % content of scandium oxide in the samples varied from 0 to 100%, the calcining temperature from 700 to 1100°C, and the calcining time from 2 to 100 hours. The starting samples were prepared by precipitation of scandium and manganese hydroxides by a mixture of NH_4OH + H_2O_2 from nitric acid solutions. The samples were calcined in a platinum boat at 700-1500°C and then quenched in liquid nitrogen. An X-ray analysis was made of the samples. An NTR-62K unit was used for thermal analysis. The magnetic susceptibility was determined by the Faraday method. The article gives a phase diagram of the system, constructed from the experimental data. The work

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UDC: 546'713-31 + 546.631-31 2

L 23800-66

ACC NR: AP6007251

established the existence of a compound with the composition ScMnO_3 and three types of cubic solid solutions; based on Sc_2O_3 , Mn_2O_3 , and a cubic modification with the composition Mn_3O_4 . The compound ScMnO_3 crystallizes in a hexagonal lattice; its specific magnetic susceptibility is $18.0 \pm 0.5 \times 10^{-6}$ abs. el. units/gram; at $1350 \pm 200^\circ\text{C}$ it decomposes with the formation of solid solutions based on Sc_2O_3 and the cubic modification Mn_3O_4 . The solubility of Mn_2O_3 in scandium oxide changes only slightly with temperature and is from 17 to 20 mole %; the solubility of Sc_2O_3 in cubic Mn_3O_4 rises sharply from 10.5 mole % at 1200°C to 30.0 mole % at 1500°C . The article demonstrates further that scandium oxide does not form compounds or a wide range of solid solutions with MnO , NiO , CoO , CdO , and ZnO . Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 30Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card

2/2

POLACZKOWA, Wanda; POROWSKA, Natalia; DYBOWSKA, Barbara

The influence of phenyl substituents in the benzene ring on the non-neighboring functional group. I. Benzoic acid derivatives. *Rocz chemii* 35 no.5:1263-1271 '61.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Technology, Warsaw
and Institute of Organic Synthesis, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic
Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57381.

Author : ~~Porowska, N.~~

Inst : Not given.

Title : Derivatives of the 1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene.

Orig Pub: Roczn. chem., 1957, 31, No 2, 677-679.

Abstract: 2.33 gr of 2,6-bis-(methyl chloride)-4-nitro-
luene (I) in 100 cc of alcohol is hydrated over
0.04 gr PtO_2 yielding 90% of 3,4,5-trimethylaniline
(II). A solution containing 19.7 gr I in 50 cc
 CH_3COOH is heated for 5 hours with 70 gr Sn and
300 cc HCl yielding 96% II of 75-76.5° melting

Card 1/2

POLACZKOWA, Wanda; POROWSKA, Natalia; DYBOWSKA, Barbara

Studies on the influence of phenyl substituents in the benzene ring upon the not neighboring functional group. *Rocz chemii* 36 no.1:41-50 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Technology, Warsaw
Laboratory No.4, Institute of Organic Synthesis, Polish Academy
of Sciences, Warsaw.

POROWSKA, N.

SCIENCE

PERIODICAL: ROCZNIKI CHEMII, Vol. 31, No. 2, 1957

POROWSKA, N. Derivatives of 1, 2, 3,-trimethylbenzene. p 677.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 4
April 1959, Unclass

Porowska N.

Porowska N. "3-Indol-Butyric Acid." (Kwas 3-inkolilomaslowy). Przemysl Chemiczny, No 6, 1950, pp. 340-343.

In order to secure a higher yield and degree of purity - certain modifications were introduced into Jackson and Manske's method of 3-indol-butyric acid preparation. The reaction of obtaining phenylhydrazone derivative of an acidic ester of 2-ketopimelic acid from cyclohexanone-2-carboxylate and benzene diazonium chloride,-- was carried out in a dilute alkaline solution, without excess of KOH, and resulted in producing phenyl-hydrazone of 94% yield without pigment admixture. The decarboxylation process of indol-2-carboxy-3-butyric acid was performed under diminished pressure (about 30 mm). The conditions described make possible production of 3-indol-butyric acid from cyclohexanone reaches 22% of the theoretical amount.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts No. 2, 1951

POROWSKA, N.

E-2

Poland/ Organic Chemistry - Synthetic organic chemistry

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11698

Author : Porowska N., Boehm J.

Title : Butesin Picrate (Picrate of n-Butyl Ester of p-Aminobenzoic Acid)

Orig Pub : Pikrynian butezyny (pikrynian p-aminobenzoesanu n-butylu).
Przem. chem., 1953, 9, No 12, 624-625 (Polish)

Abstract : There has been synthesized the picrate of $p\text{-NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COCO}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$ (I, II--
ester) -- the medicinal preparation "Butesin". 0.1 mole $p\text{-NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-COOH}$ esterified by boiling (6 hours) with 0.66 mole $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$ and
0.115 mole 92% H_2SO_4 , added 100 ml water, steam distilled, recove-
ring 30 g $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$, residue cooled to 0° , thus obtaining the sulfate of
II, MP $184\text{-}189^\circ$; latter is dissolved in hot water and ~ 15 ml of
concentrated NH_4OH are added, yield of II 70-72%, BP $173\text{-}174^\circ/8$ mm,

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Poland/ Organic Chemistry - Synthetic organic chemistry

E-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11698

MP 58-59°. II is also prepared by reduction ($\text{Fe} + \text{HCl}$, 90°) of $\text{p-NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOC}_4\text{H}_9$, yield 70-72%. Solution of 0.025 mole of picric acid and 0.05 mole II, in 100 ml. alcohol, is boiled 0.5 hour, cooled, poured dropwise into 700 ml water, to obtain I, yield 95%, MP 110-111.5°.

Card 2/2

Porowska, N.

Derivatives of 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene. Natalia Po-
rowska (Politechnika, Warsaw). *Roczniki Chem.* 31,
577-9 (1957) (English summary).—The nitrile, m. 98.5-7.5°,
b_p 140-1°, and Me ester of 3,4,5-trimethylbenzoic acid, m.
40.5-1.5°, 3,4,5-Me₃C₆H₃Cl, b_p 105-8°, and 3,4,5-Me-
C₆H₃Br, b_p 117-18°, were described. A. Kreglewski

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Bręsznajder S., Boczar J., Piskorski J., Porowski J. Hydrolysis of
Aluminum Sulphate in Solution at High Temperatures.

„Hydrolyza siarczanu glinowego w roztworach w wysokich temperaturach”. Przemysł Chemiczny, No. 2, 1955, pp. 89-93, 6 figs., 5 tabs.

The influence has been investigated of various factors on the trend and the yield of the process of hydrolysis of aluminum sulphate solutions in autoclave, at temperatures exceeding the boiling point of the solution at normal pressure. It was found that, when adding a small amount of alkali, the increase in yield of precipitate of basic aluminum sulphate is much higher than that resulting from the stoichiometric equation of reaction of hydrolysis. The yield of the reaction also increases when higher pressure and a longer time of reaction are applied. However, the influence on the yield of the process of prolonging the time of reaction beyond 30 min. (at a pressure of 30 atm) and of increasing pressure above 10 atm is almost nil. As was expected, a high yield of hydrolysis was obtained by applying weaker solutions. Independently of the conditions in which the process was carried out, the product of hydrolysis was a fine crystalline basic aluminum sulphate of approximate composition $3Al_2O_3 \cdot 4SO_3 \cdot 7H_2O$.

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Kuczewski S., Porowski L. Characteristics of the I.T.C. Research Bay for Examining ~~Rigid Blade~~ Systems, and Notes on the Test Methods and ~~Measuring Instruments~~ Employed.

„Charakterystyka stoiska ITC do badań palisad nieruchomych i uwagi na temat zastosowanych metod badawczych i przyrządów pomiarowych. (Prace Gl. Inst. Meehan. No. 3), Warszawa 1951, PWT, 8 pp., 21 figs.

Research over the flow gases through the blade system. Other research bays. Research bay at the Institute for Thermal Engineering. Examination of the layer next to the wall. Influence of gaps at the apex of blades. The testing of blades of varying height. Rates of flow. Models of blade systems. Design and operation of the research bay. Measuring technique adopted. Measuring instruments.

Int

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Kuczewski S., Porowski L., Determination of Potential Flow Losses in Cascade and Blade Passages.

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The authors review the possibilities for measuring, on the basis of measurement of total pressures, the coefficient of losses in the flow through stationary blades. They consider errors occurring in two instances — of blades with kinematic reaction stages of 0.5 and 1.0. The authors' method makes it possible to determine, with a high degree of accuracy, the aerodynamical coefficients for an instance of stationary blades with a kinematic reaction stage approaching 1.0.

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(HEARING)

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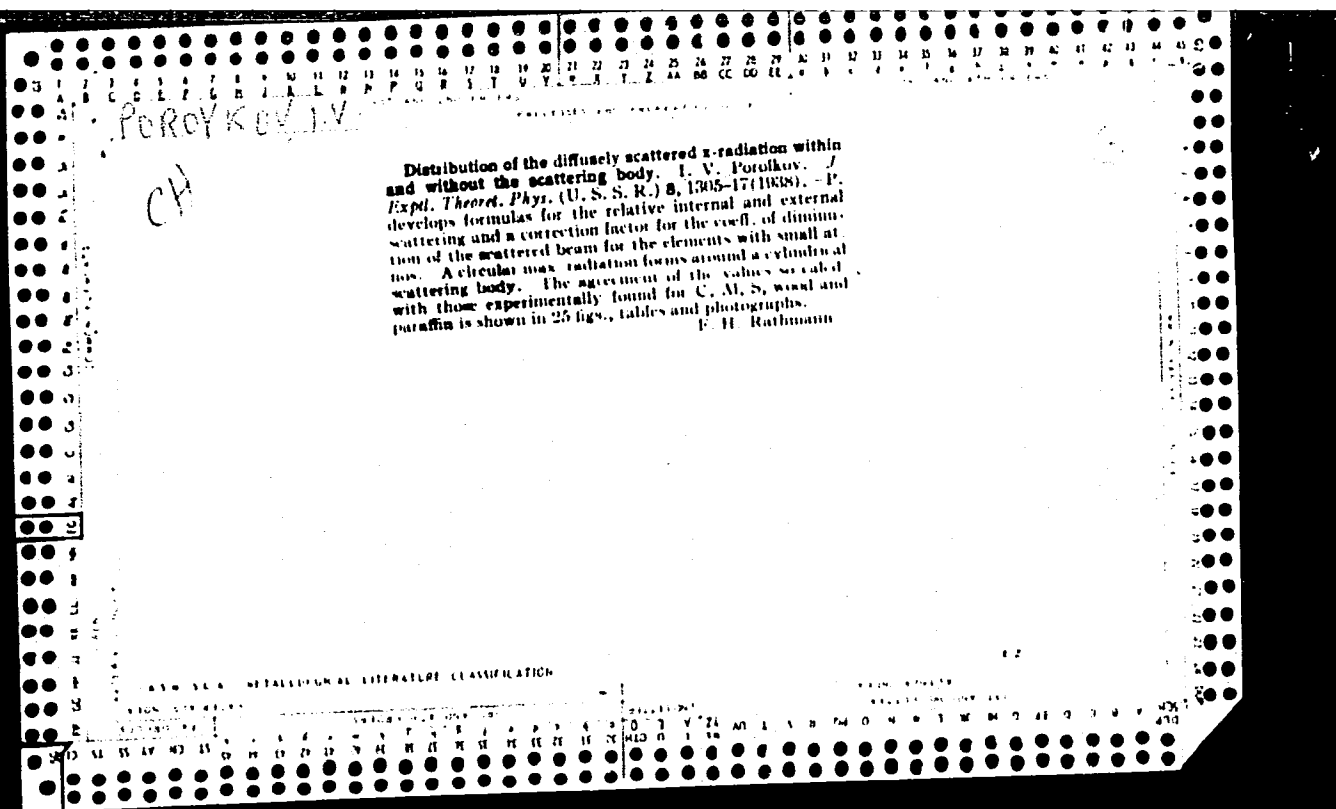
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The use of Geiger-Müller counter in radiochemistry.
 I. V. Perovskiy and Z. P. Lisceva. *Trudy Vsesoyuzn. Nauch. Tsentr.* No. 17, 31-7 (in French) 1968. The stability of the app. was investigated with γ -radiation of Ra. The data obtained for the homogeneous radiation disclosed that the tube correctly registered the law of the sq. of distance and the ratio between the intensities of ionizers and was able to register about 700 discharges per min. The no. of discharges in the tube was a linear function of the strength of the γ -ray dose in the air if the quality of radiation was const. The form of the curve for the total no. of electrons per γ -ray dose in the air was practically identical with that of the curve obtained by Wilhelm (cf. C. A. 20, 2389). A. A. Pashkov

ASB-3.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION	SUBSECTION	CLASSIFICATION
1	1.1	1.1.1
1	1.2	1.2.1
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POROYKOV, I. V.

PHASE I

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 678 - I

Call No.: QC481.P67

BOOK

Author: POROYKOV, I. V.

Full Title: X-RAY MEASUREMENT

Transliterated Title: Rentgenometriya

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Publishing House of Technical and Theoretical Literature ("Gostekhizdat")

Date: 1950

No. pp.: 383

No. of copies: 3,000

Editorial Staff

Contributors: Gusev, N. G., Krongauz, A. N., Poroykova, A. V.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and scientific workers in different fields and physicians whose activities require the use of X-rays.

TEXT DATA

Coverage: This book discusses physical and technical fundamentals and practical methods of X-ray measuring in roentgen units. In part-I (p. 9-151) attention is given to problems of nuclear physics, absorption and scattering, and to the secondary processes caused by X-rays. It deals also with the metrology of Roentgen radiation and the dosimetric characteristics of radiation sources, as well as with radiation spectra. -Part II, "Practical Roentgenometry" (p. 152-257), discusses radiation-measuring instruments, problems of the biological

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Rentgenometriya

AID 678 - I

effects of radiation, and methods and means of radiation shielding. Shielding materials are examined as well as control measures for roentgenometers and shields. Methods of using X-rays for purposes of analysis are also discussed. At the end, are five supplements (p. 258-380) containing various tables. Other tables, many illustrations, diagrams and equations are profusely scattered throughout the book. According to the author, Soviet science has a leading role in the development of X-ray measuring methods. Some references are also made to gamma-ray measurement.

No. of References: Part I, 17 refs., 5 Russian (1934-1949); Part II, 12 refs., 8 Russian (1939-1949).

Facilities: All-Union Institute of Metrology im. D. I. Mendeleev; State Radium Institute (GRI); Kiyev Radium Institute (KRI); A. I. Tkhorzhevskiy, K. K. Aglintsev, Ya. L. Shekhtman, A. K. Trapeznikov, V. V. Dmokhovskiy, A. I. Ruderman and others.

POROYKOV, I.V.

Evaluating the dosage rates of beta-radiation from radioclements.
Trudy TSentr.nauch.isel.inst.rentg. i rad. 9:33-45 '55. (MIRA 9:12)
(BETA RAYS)

KNYAZYUK, L.V.; POROYKOV, I.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.,
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[Radiography of castings] Rentgenografiia otlivok. Mo-
skva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 95 p. (MIRA 18:3)

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(X RAY) (MLRA 9:12)

POROYKOV, I.V.

Relative distribution of depth doses in case of exposures to gamma-
quanta emitted by Co60 and a Ra complex. Trudy TSentr.nauch.isel.
inst.rentg. i rad. 9:174-186 '55. (MLRA 9:12)
(GAMMA RAYS) (COBALT--ISOTOPES) (RADIUM)

POROYKOV, I.V.

Determination of the roentgen unit in connection with the application of this unit to all ionizing radiations. Izv.tekh. no.1:
20-23 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Radiation--Measurement) (X rays--Measurement)

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[Selected chapters on physics] Otdel'nye glavy fiziki.
Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1964. 218 p. (MIRA 18:1)

IVANOV, Nikolay Nikolsyevich, prof.; POROYKOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich, prof.;
FIRSTOV, V.G., red.; ZUBKOVA, M.S., red.izd-va; DONSKAYA, G.D.,
tekhn.red.

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physical measurements] Primenenie dostizhenii fiziki v stroi-
tel'stve avtomobil'nykh dorog; elektrofizicheskie izmereniia.
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(MIRA 14:4)

(Electronic measurements)

(Road construction)

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' 58. (MIRA 12:1)

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[Effectiveness of capital investments in petroleum production of the Bashkir A.S.S.R.] Effektivnost' kapital'nykh vlozhenii v neftedobyvaiushchei promyshlennosti Bashkirskoi ASSR. Ufa, 1960. 105 p. (MIRA 14:9)

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(Bashkiria—Petroleum industry—Finance)

VAKHRUSHEV, G.V., prof. red.; GIRFANOV, V.K., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki BASSR, red.; KUCHEROV, Ye.V., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk, otv. red.; KHANISLAMOV, M.G., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk, red.; FEDORAKO, B.I., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk, red.; POROYKOV, Yu.D., red.; KOBYAKOV, I.A., tekhn. red.

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1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya po okhrane prirody Bashkirii, 1st, Ufa, 1960. 2. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Prezidiuma Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR (for Girfanov). 3. Predsedatel' komissii po okhrane prirody Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR i predsedatel' respublikanskogo otdeleniya obshchestva okhrany prirody (for Kucherov)

(Bashkiria--Natural resources--Congresses)

YAKHIMOVICH, Varvara L'vovna; OLLI, A.I., prof., doktor geol.-mineral.
nauk, otv.red.; POROYKOV, Yu.D., red.; KOBYAKOV, I.A., tekhn.red.

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Bashkirskogo Predural'ia. Ufa, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. Gorno-geol.
in-t. Vol.2, pt.1. [Quaternary sediments in lower terraces of
rivers in the Bashkir portion of the cis-Ural region; stratigraphy]
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(MIRA 14:1)

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AN SSSR (for Olli).

(Ural Mountain region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

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prof., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk, otv.red.; POROYKOV, Yu.D.,
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(Southern Ural Basin--Lignite)

SAUTKIN, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; SAYAKHOV, F.L., dotsent, kand.istor.nauk,
otv.red.; POROYMOV, Yu.D., red.; SHAFIN, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Trade unions are striving for the development of the petroleum
industry in the Kazakh S.S.R.; 1928-1937] Profsoiuzy v bor'be
za razvitie neftianoi promyshlennosti Kazakhskoi SSR, 1928-1937 ss.
Ufa, Akad.nauk SSSR, Bashkirskii filial, In-t istorii, iazyka i
lit-ry, 1960. 142 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Kazakhstan--Petroleum industry) (Trade unions)

TIMERGAZIN, Kadyr Rakhimovich; OLLI, A.I., prof., doktor geologo-mineralog.nauk, otv.red.; POROYKOV, Yu.D., red.; SHAFIN, I.G., tekhn.red.

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(MIRA 12:10)

(Bashkiria--Petroleum geology)

ROZHDDESTVENSKIY, A.P., otv.red.; VAKHRUSHEV, G.V., red.; ZHURENKO, Yu.Ye., red;
OLLI, A.I., prof., red.; SEMICHENKO, G.S., red.; POROYKOV, Yu.D.,
red.; KOBYAKOV, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Geomorphology and recent tectonics of the Volga-Ural region and
the Southern Urals] Geomorfologiya i noveishaya tektonika Volgo-
Ural'skoi oblasti i Yuzhnogo Urals; trudy. Ufa. Akad.nauk SSSR,
Bashkirskii filial, Gorno-geol.in-t, 1960. 347 p.

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oblasti i Yuzhnogo Urals, Ufa, 1959. 2. Direktor Gorno-geologi-
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Olli).

(Volga Valley--Geology, Structural)

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YAKHIMOVICH, Varvara L'vovna; OLLI, A.I., prof., doktor geologo-mineralog.
nauk, otv.red.; POROYKOV, Yu.D., red.; KALAGANOV, I.S., tekhn.red.

[Cenozoic in the Bashkirian portion of the cis-Ural region] Kainozoi
Bashkirskogo Predural'ia. Ufa, Akad.nauk SSSR. Vol.1, pt.2. [Stratigraphy of Tertiary sediments in the Bashkirian portion of the cis-Ural region and their distribution in connection with recent crustal movements] Stratigrafiia tretichnykh otlozhenii Bashkirskogo Predural'ia i zakonomernosti ikh razmeshchenia v sviazi s molodymi dvizheniami zemnoi kory. 1958. 175 p. (MIRA 12:12)
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KONAREV, V.I., prof., otv.red.; BELOZERSKIY, A.N., red.; GENKEL', P.A.,
prof., red.; SERGEYEV, L.I., prof., red.; MAZILKIN, I.A., kand.
biolog.nauk, red.; KHANISLAMOV, M.G., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.;
POROYKOV, Yu.D., red.; VALEYEV, G.G., tekhn.red.

[Biology of nuclein metabolism in plants; reports at the joint
scientific session of Nov.25-28, 1958] Biologiya nukleinovogo
obmena u rastenii; doklady ob"edinennoi nauchnoi sessii, 25-28
noiyabris 1958 g. Ufa, 1959. 181 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial, Ufa. Institut biolo-
gii. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Belozerskiy). 3. Insti-
tut biologii Bashkirskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (for Konarev,
Mazilkin, Khanislamov).

(PLANTS--METABOLISM)

(NUCLEIC ACIDS)

FOROYKOVA, A.I.; NALBANDYAN, A.B.

Photo chemical oxidation of propane in the presence of Cl_2 .
Kin. i kat. 6 no. 6:982-989 N-D '65 (MIRA 1961)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Submitted March 20,
1965.

L 23822-66 EWT(m)/SWP(j)/T WW/JW/WE/RM

ACC NR: AP6014401

SOURCE CODE: UR/0426/66/019/002/0083/0088

AUTHOR: Poroykova, A. I.; Voyevodskiy, V. V.; Nalbandyan, A. B. 47

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR) 8

TITLE: Oxidation mechanism of propane in the presence of hydrogen bromide and bromine. 1. The reaction of propyl and isopropyl hydroperoxides with hydrogen bromide and bromine in the gas phase 7

SOURCE: Armyanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 19, no. 2, 1966, 83-88

TOPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon oxidation, reaction mechanism, combustion

ABSTRACT: It was found that isopropyl hydroperoxide and n-propyl hydroperoxide react with HBr and Br₂ at room temperature to form, respectively, acetone and a mixture of propionaldehyde and n-propyl alcohol. The reaction between isopropyl hydroperoxide and HBr follows second-order kinetics; the reaction rate constant in the range 18—62C is

$$k_1 = 0.8 \cdot 10^{-11} e^{-\frac{9200 \pm 1500}{RT}} \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{molecule} \cdot \text{sec}}$$

The investigation of the reaction of hydroperoxides with Br₂ is complicated by the

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UDC: 541.124+542.943+547.213 2

L 23822-66

ACC NR: AP6014401

fact that the reaction takes place at the wall, as well as in the homogeneous phase.
Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [VS]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 01Sep65/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS 4247

Card

2/2

IV

L 26001-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T DS/WE/RM

ACC NR: AP6015616

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/002/0386/0387

AUTHOR: Poroykova, A. I.; Voyevodskiy, V. V. (Academician); Nalbandyan, A. B.
(Academician AN ArmSSR)

38
B

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Quantum yield of acetone and length of the reaction chain in photochemical
oxidation of propane in the presence of bromine

7

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 168, no. 2, 1966, 386-387

TOPIC TAGS: photochemical oxidation, propane, acetone, quantum yield, chain reaction kinetics

ABSTRACT: Bromine-initiated photochemical oxidation of propane has been studied to determine quantum yield Φ of the main product, acetone, and the length of the reaction chain, $\nu = 1/2\Phi$. Oxidation was carried out in a jet vacuum apparatus at 202C with illumination by a mercury quartz lamp under given partial pressures of reactants. The degree of conversion was small and the rate of acetone formation constant. The formula

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{I_0} \frac{d(\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3)}{dt}$$

was used to calculate quantum yield, where I_0 is the rate of initiation and

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L 26001-66

ACC NR: AP6015616

$d(\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3)/dt$ is the rate of acetone formation. I_0 was determined by measuring the rate of HBr formation in the photochemical reaction of hydrogen and bromine. The latter reaction was carried out in the same apparatus at 266C. The rates of acetone and HBr formation were calculated from the time-dependence of the acetone and HBr yields. ϕ of acetone was found to be 75 and $\nu = 37$. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 8 formulas. [JK]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 17Aug65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4255

Card

2/2

L 23823-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/JW/WE/RM

ACC NR: AP6014402

SOURCE CODE: UR/0426/66/019/002/0089/0C95

AUTHOR: Poroykova, A. I.; Voyevodskiy, V. V.; Nalbandyan, A. B.

34 B

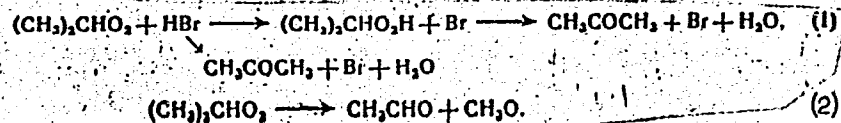
ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Oxidation mechanism of propane in the presence of hydrogen bromide and bromine. II. Evaluation of the rate constant of the reaction of the RO_2 radical with hydrogen bromide

SOURCE: Armyanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 19, no. 2, 1966, 89-95

TOPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon oxidation, reaction mechanism, propulsion

ABSTRACT: The photochemical oxidation of propane, initiated by addition of small amounts of hydrogen bromide (0.5—5%), was studied in the temperature range 150—240°C. Acetone was found to be the main product of oxidation. The small amounts of acetaldehyde formed in the course of the reaction easily undergo further reactions under the experimental conditions employed. The fast stream method used made it possible to measure the amounts of acetaldehyde formed and to determine the ratio of the reaction rate constants for reactions (1) and (2):



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UDC: 541.124+542.943+547.213

L 23823-66

ACC NR: AP6014402

The ratio of the reaction rate constants was found to be

$$\frac{K_1}{K_2} = 10^{-22.9} e^{\frac{16700}{RT}} \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{molecule}}$$

Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

[VS]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 01Sep64/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4247

Card

2/2

L 23824-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/JW/WE/RM

ACC NR: AP6014403

SOURCE CODE: UR/0426/66/019/002/0096/0110

AUTHOR: Poroykova, A. I.; Voyevodskiy, V. V.; Nalbandyan, A. B.

52
B

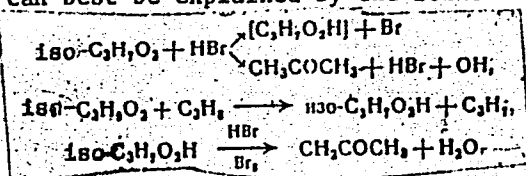
ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: The mechanism of propane oxidation in the presence of hydrogen bromide and bromine. III. Photochemical oxidation of propane in the presence of Br₂

SOURCE: Armyanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 19, no. 2, 1966, 96-110

TOPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon oxidation, reaction mechanism, combustion

ABSTRACT: The photochemical oxidation of propane, initiated by addition of Br₂, was studied in the temperature range 160—240C. In the early phase of the reaction, when HBr is present only in negligible amounts, acetone was found to be the predominant reaction product. This observation, together with a number of kinetic relationships, as well as the absence of CH₃OH in the reaction products, indicate that the formation of acetone can best be explained by the following reactions alone:



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UDC: 541.124+542.943+547.213

L 23824-66

ACC NR: AP6014403

The possible reaction: $\text{iso-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O} + \text{Br}_2 \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3 + \text{HBr} + \text{BrO}_2$ and the mechanism of acetone and HBr formation, which is in good agreement with the experimental data, are examined. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [VS]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 04Sep65/ ORIG REF: 016/ OTH REF: 025/ ATD PRESS: 4247

Card

2/2

FV

5 (4), 5 (3)

AUTHORS: Poroykova, A. I., Voyevodskiy, V. V., SOV/76-33-6-26/44
~~Nalbandyan, A. B.~~

TITLE: Photoinitiation of Propane Oxidation in the Presence of
 Ammonia and Hydrogen Sulphide (Fotoinititsirovaniye oksisleniya
 propana v prisutstvii ammiaka i serovodoroda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 6,
 pp 1336-1344 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The thermal oxidation of low, gaseous paraffin hydrocarbons
 proceeds only at high temperatures at a noticeable rate; the
 high temperature leads to a decay of the intermediate products
 so that these products as well as the reaction kinetics cannot
 be investigated under these conditions. A photochemical
 reaction initiation (RI) is, besides the catalysis, an
 important method of (RI). The photochemical oxidation of low
 gaseous hydrocarbons was first investigated by A. B.
 Nalbandyan et al (Refs 1-3), and among other things, a
 reaction mechanism of the propane oxidation at low
 temperature was suggested (1) - (8). The photolyses (P) of
 the ammonia (I) and hydrogen sulphide (II) have been
 insufficiently examined up to now; on the other hand, it

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Photoinitiation of Propane Oxidation in the Presence of Ammonia and Hydrogen Sulphide SOV/76-33-6-26/44

must be assumed that at a (P) of (I) or (II) in the presence of a mixture of propane (III) and oxygen (IV), the resulting inorganic radicals will form propyl radicals with the molecules of (III), thus initiating the (III)-oxidation. The latter has already been observed (Refs 16, 17), the mode of origin of the formed acetone could not be clarified. The present experiments were carried out in a vacuum device (Fig 1), which was equipped with 2 quartz lamps PRK-2. The reaction products were frozen out by liquid nitrogen. The experiments led to the following statements: Isopropylhydroperoxide (V), acetaldehyde and formaldehyde form at 200-220°C as main products of the photochemical propane oxidation. The (RI) with (I) gives at 220°C a yield of reaction products of $\gamma \geq 5$ per decomposed (I)-molecule, which is considered as a confirmation of the chain mechanism in the process. The present results as well as those obtained by A. B. Naibandyan et al permit the assumption that the propane oxidation, photoinitiated with mercury (Refs 1-3), ammonia or hydrogen sulphide, proceeds according to the same chain mechanism, independent of the type of initiator. The acetone which - as

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Photoinitiation of Propane Oxidation in the Presence of Ammonia and Hydrogen Sulphide SOV/76-33-6-26/44

mentioned above - is observed in static experiments, is produced by the decay of (V). There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 23 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Moskva
(Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Chemical Physics Moscow)

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1957

Card 3/3

POROYKOVA, G.D.

Circulatory modifications in cardiovascular diseases caused by physical stress. Klin. med., Moskva 29 no.12:82-83 Dec 51. (CIML 21:4)

1. Of the Fourth Moscow Municipal Clinical Hospital (Head Physician V.A. Tveritin) and of the Propedeutic Therapeutic Clinic of the Therapeutic Faculty (Director--Prof. V.M. Volin), Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I.V. Stalin.

LEVIN, A.Ye.; POBOYKOVA, G.D.

Treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcer with hyaluronic acid. Sovet.
med. 16 no.4:21-22 Apr 1952. (CLML 22:1)

1. Of the Department of the Propedeutics of Internal Diseases (Head
-- Prof. M. A. Volin), Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V.
Stalin, and of Fourth Moscow Municipal Clinical Hospital (Head Physician
-- P. G. Demidov).

POROYKOVA, G. D.

"Physical Stress As a Method of Determining the Functional Condition of the Cardiovascular System During Blood Circulation Insufficiency." Canu Med Sci, Second Moscow Medical Inst, Moscow, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 3, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertation Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions.
(14)

POROIKOVA, G.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Experience in the use of therapeutic physical education in compound therapy of insufficiency of blood circulation. Sov.med. 19 no.4:53-62 Ap '55. (MEDA 8:6)

1. Iz II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.
(BLOOD CIRCULATION, dis.,
insuff., ther., physiother.)
(PHYSICAL THERAPY, in various dis.,
insuff. of blood circ.)

POROYKOVA, G.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Effect of some physical stresses and respiration on venous pressure in circulatory insufficiency. Sov.med. 19 no.6:41-44 Je '55.

(MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz kafedry fizicheskogo vospitaniya i vrachebnoy fizicheskoy kul'tury (zav. S.M. Ivanov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina.

(EXERCISE, effects,

on venous pressure in cardiovasc. insuff.)

(RESPIRATION,

eff. of various methods of resp. on venous pressure in cardiovasc. insuff.)

(BLOOD PRESSURE,

eff. of exercise & various methods of resp. on venous pressure in cardiovasc. insuff.)

(CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, physiology,

eff. of exercise & various methods of resp. on venous pressure in cardiovasc. insuff.)

POROYKOVA, G.D.

Effect of physical stress on the oxygen saturation of arterial
blood in patients with circulatory insufficiency. Sov. med.
24 no. 10:33-40 0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz gospi'tal'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. -- prof. P.Ye.
Lukomskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova).
(EXERCISE) (HEART FAILURE)
(BLOOD-OXYGEN CONTENT)

POROYKOVA, L.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Qualitative reactions to some sulfanilamide preparations. Sbor.
nauch. trud. TSANII 3:120-124 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Laboratoriya farmatsevticheskogo analiza (rukovoditel' labora-
torii - dotsent, kand.khim.nauk M.I.Tarasenko) TSentral'nogo aptesh-
nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.

YEREMEYEV, V.S.; POROYKOVA, L.N.; PETROVA, R.I.; MORUNOVA, Z.S.; SIVITSKAYA,
O.K.

Use of an internal indicator in the nitritometric titration of drugs.

Apt. delo 9 no.3:60-63 My-Je '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

(DRUGS) . (COLORIMETRY)

(INDICATORS AND TEST-PAPERS)